

1- الف)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \sin x \\ u(0,t) = T_0 \quad u(\pi,t) = T_1 \\ u(x,0) = f(x) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{u(x,t) = v(x,t) + u_0(x)} \textcircled{1} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial x^2} = \sin x \\ u_0(0) = T_0 \\ u_0(\pi) = T_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = 0 \\ v(0,t) = v(\pi,t) = 0 \\ v(x,0) = f(x) - u_0(x) \end{cases}$$

برای بدست آوردن پاسخ پایدار معادله 1 را حل می کنیم

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial x^2} = \sin x \\ u_0(0) = T_0 \\ u_0(\pi) = T_1 \end{cases} \quad \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} = \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + a \rightarrow u_0(x) = \int (-\cos x) dx = -\sin x + b$$

$$u_0(0) = T_0 \rightarrow b = T_0 \quad u_0(\pi) = T_1 \rightarrow a\pi + T_0 = T_1$$

$$\rightarrow a = \frac{T_1 - T_0}{\pi} \quad u_0(x) = \left(\frac{T_1 - T_0}{\pi}\right)x - \sin x + T_0$$

2- ب) برای بدست آوردن پاسخ کامل معادله 2 را جمع می کنیم و حاصل را با پاسخ پایدار جمع می کنیم

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = 0 \\ v(0,t) = v(\pi,t) = 0 \\ v(x,0) = f(x) + \sin x + \left(\frac{T_0 - T_1}{\pi}\right)x - T_0 \end{cases} \quad v(x,t) = \chi(x)T_n(t) \quad (C=1, l=\pi)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\chi''}{\chi} = \frac{T'}{T} = -p^2$$

$$\rightarrow \chi'' + p^2\chi = 0 \rightarrow \chi(x) = A \cos px + B \sin px \quad \chi(0) = 0 \rightarrow A = 0 \quad \chi(\pi) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow B \sin p\pi = 0 \rightarrow p\pi = n\pi \rightarrow p = n \quad \chi_n(x) = B_n \sin nx$$

$$T_n' + p^2 T_n = 0 \rightarrow T_n(t) = C_n e^{-n^2 t} \rightarrow v_n(x,t) = D_n e^{-n^2 t} \sin nx$$

$$D_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi g(x) \sin nx dx$$

چون در تابع $g(x)$ عدد $f(x)$ دقیقاً یکبار آمده است.

بنابراین انتگرال $\sim g(x)$ از آن حادث می شود و دقیقاً یکبار حساب می شود.

$$D_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\int_0^\pi f(x) \sin nx dx + \int_0^\pi \sin x \sin nx dx + \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{T_1 - T_0}{\pi}\right)x \sin nx dx + \int_0^\pi -T_0 \sin nx dx \right)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin x \sin nx dx = 0 \quad \text{for } n \neq 1 \quad \text{if } n=1 \quad \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{T_1 - T_0}{n}\right) x dx = n \left(\frac{T_1 - T_0}{2}\right) \quad \int_0^{\pi} -T_0 \sin nx dx = \frac{T_0(4 - 1) - 11}{n}$$

متن این که D_1 را به روش بیابیم به این است
است * به ازای $n=1$ مشروط به شود.

$$D_1 = \frac{2}{n} \left(\int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{n}{2} (T_1 - T_0) - 2T_0 \right)$$

$$n \in \mathbb{O}, \neq 1 \rightarrow D_n = \frac{2}{n} \left(\int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx + \frac{\pi}{2} (T_1 - T_0) - \frac{2T_0}{n} \right)$$

$$n \in \mathbb{E} \rightarrow D_n = \frac{2}{n} \left(\int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx + \frac{n}{2} (T_1 - T_0) \right)$$

نیم در حالت: $V(x,t) = D_n e^{-n^2 t}$

باغ کامل $U(x,t) = V(x,t) + U_1(x) = D_n e^{-n^2 t} + \left(\frac{T_1 - T_0}{n}\right)x - \sin x + T_0$

2- به نظام بارش دالامین حلورم ضعیف ساده تر از انتگرال
نور به طور حل می شود.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0 \\ u(x,0) = \begin{cases} 1 & 1 < x < 2 \\ 0 & 1 < x < 2 \end{cases} \quad u_t(x,0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} w = x + 2t \\ z = x - 2t \end{cases} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial w} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial w} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial w} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial w} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial w} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial w^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial w \partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 4 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial w^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial w \partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) \quad \text{جایگزینی می شود}$$

$$\frac{4 \partial^2 u}{\partial w \partial z} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = h(z) \rightarrow u(w,z) = \int h(z) dz + \psi(w) = \phi(z) + \psi(w)$$

$$\begin{matrix} w = x + 2t \\ z = x - 2t \end{matrix} \quad u(x,t) = \phi(x - 2t) + \psi(x + 2t)$$

حال شرط مرزی زمانی را اعمال می‌کنیم.

$$V(x,0) = \begin{cases} 1 & -2 < x < 2 \\ 0 & x > 2 \text{ or } x < -2 \end{cases}$$

$f(x)$

$$\phi(x) + \psi(x) = f(x) \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow -c\phi'(x) + c\psi'(x) = 0$$

$$\phi'(x) = \psi'(x) \int, \quad \phi(x) - \psi(x) = K \quad \begin{cases} \phi(x) + \psi(x) = f(x) \\ \phi(x) - \psi(x) = K \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \phi(x) = \frac{f(x) + K}{2} \quad \psi(x) = \frac{f(x) - K}{2} \quad \begin{matrix} x-1, x-2t \text{ (for } \psi) \\ x-1, x-2t \text{ (for } \phi) \end{matrix}$$

$$\phi(x-2t) = \frac{f(x-2t) + K}{2} \quad \psi(x+2t) = \frac{f(x+2t) - K}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} (f(x-2t) + f(x+2t)) \rightarrow u(x,t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & |x-2t| < 2 \\ 0 & |x-2t| > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$+ \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & |x+2t| < 2 \\ 0 & |x+2t| > 2 \end{cases}$$

در واقع برای حل این سوال از تکنیک دالامبر جهت قرار ارتباط
مدراسه جیب و غریب برای انتگرال غریبه استفاده کردیم.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0 & \text{تکنیک جداسازی} \\ u(x,0) = e^{-\alpha x^2} & \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} u(x,t) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = 0 & (x < 0) \quad (t > 0) \end{cases} \quad u = X(x)T(t) \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = X''T \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = XT' \quad -3$$

صورت ۱-۲-۳: فواصل از نمودار است.

$$\frac{X''}{X} = \frac{T'}{T} = -\kappa^2$$

$$X'' + \kappa^2 X = 0 \rightarrow X(x) = A \cos \kappa x + B \sin \kappa x \quad u_x(0) = 0 \rightarrow X'(0) = 0 \rightarrow B \kappa \cos \kappa x = 0 \quad (x=0)$$

$$\rightarrow B \kappa = 0 \rightarrow B = 0 \rightarrow X(x) = A \cos \kappa x \quad \text{دقت کنیم که بدلیل کراندار بودن } \cos \kappa x \text{ پس}$$

$$T' + \kappa^2 c^2 T = 0 \rightarrow T(t) = C e^{-\kappa^2 c^2 t} \quad \text{کراندار} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} u(x,t) = 0 \quad \text{هم برقرار است.}$$

$$u(x,t,\kappa) = A \kappa e^{-\kappa^2 c^2 t} \cos \kappa x$$

چون κ گسسته نیست باید با انتگرال غریبه جلوبوریم

$$u(x,t) = \int_0^{\infty} A(k) e^{-k^2 ct} \cos kx dk \quad u(x,0) = f(x) = e^{-ax^2}$$

$$e^{-ax^2} = \int_0^{\infty} A(k) \cos kx dk \quad \text{انتگرال فوریہ}$$

انتگرال فوریہ فقط عبارت کینوس نوید دارد پس تابع را گزینہ جمع داور فزیب انتگرال فوریہ کینوس

$$A(k) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos kx dx \quad \text{را حاصل می کنیم}$$

$$* \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos kx dx \quad ax^2 = v^2 \Rightarrow 2ax dx = 2v dv \Rightarrow ax dx = v dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-v^2} \cos \frac{k}{\sqrt{a}} v dv \quad \frac{k}{\sqrt{a}} = t \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-v^2} \cos t v dv = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} f(t)$$

پس مشتق گیری می کنیم $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}\right)$ و با جزیه جز جدوس دریم

$$f'(t) = \int_0^{\infty} -v e^{-v^2} \cos t v dv \quad \text{دربار فزیب} \quad f'(t) = -\frac{t}{2} f(t) \quad f'(t) + \frac{t}{2} f(t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = A e^{-t^2/4} \quad f(0) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-v^2} dv = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \quad \text{از ریاضی مجموع 2 به خاطر داریم}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-t^2/4} \quad \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos kx dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{a}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{a}} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4a^2}}$$

$$A(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a\pi}} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4a^2}} \quad u(x,t) = \int_0^{\infty} A(k) e^{-k^2 ct} \cos kx dk$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a\pi}} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4a^2}} e^{-k^2 ct} \cos kx dk = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-k^2 (ct + \frac{1}{4a^2})} \cos kx dk$$

انتگرال عجیب فزیب * را اگر دوباره استفاده کنیم جواب به شکل زیر می شود

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4ac^2t}} e^{-\left(\frac{ax^2}{1+4ac^2t}\right)} \quad (x_0, t_0)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0 \\ u(0, t) = 0 \quad u(a, t) = 0 \quad \text{(شرایط مرزی)} \\ u(r, 0) = f(r) \end{cases}$$

۴- تکنیک جداسازی متغیر است.

$$u = R(r)T(t) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = R' T \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = R T'$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r R') T - \frac{1}{c^2} R T'' = 0 \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{r} u = R T} \frac{1}{r} (r R')' - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{T''}{T} = \begin{cases} K^2 X \\ 0 X \\ -K^2 X \end{cases}$$

$$\text{باقی متغیرها را در حالت } -K^2: \quad \frac{1}{r} (r R')' = -K^2 \rightarrow R'' + \frac{1}{r} R' + K^2 R = 0$$

$$\rightarrow r^2 R'' + r R' + K^2 r^2 R = 0 \quad x = Kr \rightarrow x^2 R_{xx} + x R_x + K^2 R = 0$$

بذل مرتبه من

$$R(x) = A J_0(x) + B N_0(x) \xrightarrow{x=Kr} R(r) = A J_0(Kr) + B J_0(Kr)$$

$$u(0, t) = 0 \rightarrow B = 0 \quad u(a, t) = 0 \rightarrow J_0(Ka) = 0 \rightarrow R(r) = A J_0\left(\frac{\alpha_{m0}}{a} r\right)$$

α_{m0} : جذور مرتبه ۰

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{T''}{T} = -K^2 \rightarrow T'' + \left(\frac{\alpha_{m0} c}{a}\right)^2 T = 0 \quad \lambda_m = \frac{\alpha_{m0} c}{a}$$

$$T'' + \lambda_m^2 T = 0 \rightarrow T_m = c e^{-\lambda_m^2 t} \quad u_m(r, t) = E_m e^{-\lambda_m^2 t} J_0\left(\frac{\alpha_{m0}}{a} r\right) \quad m=1, 2, \dots$$

باید بسط کنیم، شرایط اولیه را، افسوس کنیم.

$$u(r, t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} u_m(r, t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} E_m e^{-\lambda_m^2 t} J_0\left(\frac{\alpha_{m0}}{a} r\right)$$

$$u(r, 0) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} E_m J_0\left(\frac{\alpha_{m0}}{a} r\right) = f(r) \quad \int_0^a r J_0\left(\frac{\alpha_{m0}}{a} r\right) J_0\left(\frac{\alpha_{p0}}{a} r\right) dr = \begin{cases} 0 & p \neq m \\ \frac{a^2}{2} J_1^2(\alpha_{m0}) & (p=m) \end{cases}$$

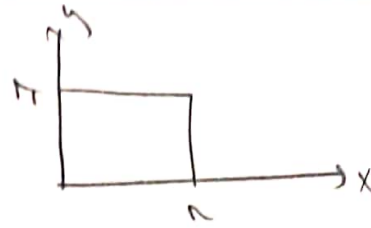
$$\xrightarrow{\text{ضرب در } J_0\left(\frac{\alpha_{p0}}{a} r\right)} \int_0^a r J_0\left(\frac{\alpha_{p0}}{a} r\right) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} E_m J_0\left(\frac{\alpha_{m0}}{a} r\right) dr = \int_0^a f(r) r J_0\left(\frac{\alpha_{p0}}{a} r\right) dr$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{شرایط اولیه}} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} E_m \int_0^a r J_0\left(\frac{\alpha_{m0}}{a} r\right)^2 dr = \int_0^a r f(r) J_0\left(\frac{\alpha_{m0}}{a} r\right) dr \rightarrow E_m = \frac{2}{a^2 J_1^2(\alpha_{m0})} \int_0^a r f(r) J_0\left(\frac{\alpha_{m0}}{a} r\right) dr$$

$$E_m = \frac{2}{a^2 J_0^2(\alpha_{m0})} \int_0^a r f(r) J_0\left(\frac{\alpha_{m0}}{a} r\right) dr \quad u(r,t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} E_m e^{-\frac{\lambda_m^2 t}{a^2}} J_0\left(\frac{\alpha_{m0}}{a} r\right)$$

$$\lambda_m = \frac{\alpha_{m0} c}{a}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0 \\ u(0,y,t) = u(\pi,y,t) = 0 \\ u(x,0,t) = u(x,\pi,t) = 0 \\ u(x,y,0) = f(x,y) \end{cases}$$



6 (5, ابتدا!) - (اف)

تکنیک طبق جدول همان جدا سازی است.

$$u(x,y,t) = X(x)Y(y)T(t) \rightarrow X''YT + XY''T - \frac{1}{c^2}XYT' = 0 \xrightarrow{u=XYT} \text{تقسیم بر } XYT$$

$$\frac{X''}{X} + \frac{Y''}{Y} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{T'}{T} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} k^2 & \text{با فرض } X \\ 0 & \text{با فرض } Y \\ -k^2 & \text{با فرض } T \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{X''}{X} = -k_x^2 \\ \frac{Y''}{Y} = -k_y^2 \\ \frac{T'}{T} = -(k_x^2 + k_y^2) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{X''}{X} = -k_x^2 \rightarrow X'' + k_x^2 X = 0 \rightarrow X(x) = A \cos k_x x + B \sin k_x x$$

$$u(0,y,t) = 0 \rightarrow X(0) = 0 \rightarrow A = 0 \quad u(\pi,y,t) = 0 \rightarrow B \sin k_x \pi = 0$$

$$\rightarrow k_x \pi = m\pi \rightarrow k_x = m \quad (m=1,2,\dots) \quad X_m(x) = B \sin mx$$

$$\frac{Y''}{Y} = -k_y^2 \rightarrow Y'' + k_y^2 Y = 0 \rightarrow Y(y) = C \cos k_y y + D \sin k_y y$$

$$u(x,0,t) = 0 \rightarrow Y(0) = 0 \rightarrow C = 0 \quad u(x,\pi,t) = 0 \rightarrow D \sin k_y \pi = 0$$

$$\rightarrow k_y \pi = n\pi \rightarrow k_y = n \quad (n=1,2,\dots)$$

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{T'}{T} = -(k_x^2 + k_y^2) = -(m^2 + n^2) \rightarrow T' + c^2(m^2 + n^2)T = 0 \rightarrow T_{mn}(t) = E_{mn} e^{-c^2(m^2 + n^2)t}$$

باید برای هر دو m و n با هم بگیریم (پس از این T, Y, X را با هم میزنیم)

$$u_{mn}(x,y,t) = F_{mn} \sin mx \sin ny e^{-c^2(m^2 + n^2)t}$$

$$\rightarrow u(x,y,t) = \sum_m \sum_n u_{mn}(x,y,t) = \sum_m \sum_n F_{mn} \sin mx \sin ny e^{-c^2(m^2 + n^2)t}$$

حال در خواص F_{mn} را بیابیم.

$$u(x, y, t) = f(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_{mn} \sin mx \sin ny$$

سری دوگانه

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin nx \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} F_{mn} \sin ny \right) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} G_m(y) \sin mx$$

مربع "نسبت" $G_m(y)$

$$G_m(y) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x, y) \sin mx \, dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_{mn} \sin ny$$

$$\therefore F_{mn} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x, y) \sin mx \, dx \right) \sin ny \, dy$$

$$\rightarrow F_{mn} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x, y) \sin mx \sin ny \, dx \, dy \quad Q.E.D$$

(ب) برای F_{mn} را در جایی که x و y در Q باشد محاسبه می‌کنیم:

$$F_{mn} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x(\pi-x) y(\pi-y) \sin mx \sin ny \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi^2} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{2-2\cos \pi m}{m^3} \right) y(\pi-y) \sin ny \, dy = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{2-2\cos \pi m}{m^3} \right) \left(\frac{2-2\cos \pi n}{n^3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi^2} \frac{(2-2(-1)^n)^2}{n^3 m^3} = \begin{cases} \frac{16}{\pi^2 n^3 m^3} & m, n \in \mathbb{O} \\ 0 & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, y, t) = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{O}} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{O}} \frac{16}{\pi^2 n^3 m^3} \sin mx \sin ny e^{-c^2(m^2+n^2)t}$$

5

در ادامه می بینیم که

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} - \frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= 0 \\ u(a, \varphi, t) &= 0 \quad u(r, \varphi, t) = \text{محدود} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} (r, 0, t) &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} (r, \pi, t) = 0 \\ u(r, \varphi, 0) &= f(r, \varphi) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$u(r, \varphi, t) = R(r) \phi(\varphi) T(t)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{r} (r R')' + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\phi''}{\phi} = \frac{1}{k} \frac{T'}{T} = \begin{cases} p^2 & X \\ 0 & X \\ -p^2 & \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$-p^2 \text{ حالت: } \frac{r(r R')'}{R} + \frac{\phi''}{\phi} = -p^2 r^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{\phi''}{\phi} = \frac{-r(r R')'}{R} - p^2 r^2 = \begin{cases} v^2 & X \\ 0 & X \\ -v^2 & \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\phi''}{\phi} = -v^2 \rightarrow \phi'' + v^2 \phi = 0 \rightarrow \phi(\varphi) = A \cos v \varphi + B \sin v \varphi \quad \text{و چون } \phi(0) = \phi(\pi) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \phi'(\varphi) = -A v \sin v \varphi + B v \cos v \varphi \quad \phi'(0) = \phi'(\pi) = 0 \rightarrow B = 0, \quad \underline{v = n}$$

$$\phi_n(\varphi) = A_n \cos n \varphi$$

$$x = r \varphi \rightarrow x^2 R_{xx} + x R_x + (x^2 - n^2) R = 0$$

$$\rightarrow R_n(r) = C_n J_n(\rho r) \rightarrow u(a, \varphi, t) = 0 \quad R_n(a) = 0 \quad \rho a = \alpha_{mn} \rightarrow \rho = \frac{\alpha_{mn}}{a}$$

$$\rightarrow R_n(r) = C_{mn} J_n\left(\frac{\alpha_{mn}}{a} r\right) \quad T' + \rho^2 k T = 0 \rightarrow T = D e^{-\rho^2 k t}$$

$$\rightarrow u = R \phi T \rightarrow u(r, \varphi, t) = \sum_m \sum_n F_{mn} J_n\left(\frac{\alpha_{mn}}{a} r\right) e^{-\rho^2 k t} \cos n \varphi$$

$$\rightarrow u(r, \varphi, 0) = f(r, \varphi) = \sum_m \sum_n F_{mn} J_n\left(\frac{\alpha_{mn}}{a} r\right) e^{-\rho^2 k t} \cos n \varphi$$

$$= \sum_m F_{mn} J_n\left(\frac{\alpha_{mn}}{a} r\right) \int_0^\pi \cos n \varphi d\varphi = f(r, \varphi)$$

$$F_{mn} = \frac{4}{a^2 J_{n+1}^2(\alpha_{mn})} \int_0^a \int_0^\pi r f(r, \varphi) J_n\left(\frac{\alpha_{mn}}{a} r\right) e^{-\left(\frac{\alpha_{mn}}{a}\right)^2 k t} \cos n \varphi dr d\varphi$$

۱- از آنجایی که برای این مدار به صورت صریح در نظر گرفته شده است این است

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \phi^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0 \right.$$

$$u(b, \phi, t) = 0 \quad u(0, \phi, t) = 0$$

$$u(r, 0, t) = u(r, \pi, t) = 0$$

$$u(r, \phi, 0) = f(r, \phi)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = 0$$

محداسازی متغیرها:

$$u(r, \phi, t) = R(r) \Phi(\phi) T(t)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} (rR')' + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\Phi''}{\Phi} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{T''}{T} = \begin{cases} k^2 & X \\ 0 & X \\ -k^2 & \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$-k^2 \text{ حالت: } \frac{r(rR')'}{R} + \frac{\Phi''}{\Phi} = -k^2 r^2 \quad \frac{\Phi''}{\Phi} = -r(rR')' - k^2 r^2 = \begin{cases} v^2 & X \\ 0 & X \\ -v^2 & \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$\Phi'' + v^2 \Phi = 0 \rightarrow \Phi(\phi) = A \cos v\phi + B \sin v\phi \quad \frac{\text{اعمال رابلی}}{\text{در } \phi} \rightarrow \Phi(0) = \Phi(\pi) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow A = 0, \quad v = n \quad \Phi_n(\phi) = B_n \sin n\phi$$

$$x^2 R_{xx} + x R_x + (x^2 - n^2) R = 0 \rightarrow R(x) = C J_n(x) + D N_n(x) \quad x = kr$$

$$R(r) = C J_n(kr) + D N_n(kr) \quad \frac{\text{اعمال رابلی}}{\text{در } r} \rightarrow D = 0 \quad R_n(r) = C_n J_n(kr)$$

$$u(b, \phi, t) = 0 \rightarrow kb = \alpha_{mn} \rightarrow k_m = \frac{\alpha_{mn}}{b} \quad R_n(r) = C_{mn} J_n\left(\frac{\alpha_{mn}}{b} r\right)$$

$$T'' + K^2 c^2 T = 0 \rightarrow T_m(t) = E_{mn} \cos Kct + F_{mn} \sin Kct$$

$$\rightarrow u(r, \phi, t) = \sum_m \sum_n (Z_{mn} \cos Kct + X_{mn} \sin Kct) J_n\left(\frac{\alpha_{mn}}{b} r\right) \sin n\phi$$

که در این باره با کمک جدول ضرایب B_n و S_n در بقیه ضرایب به طور خلاصه آن ها را X_{mn} ، Z_{mn} نشان می دهیم.